

BRYAN'S WELCOME.

Tremendous Ovation Given to the People's Champion.

ENTHUSIASM UNBOUNDED.

Countless Thousands Cheer Him, and He Speaks to Multitudes of People at Different Places.

William Jennings Bryan arrived in New York at three o'clock on Tuesday of last week. His reception was an enthusiastic ovation. As the train steamed into annex of the Grand Central depot that part of the immense building was packed with a waiting multitude. Bryan was driven to the Hoffman house in an open carriage in which he sat next to Richard Croker, and with uncovered head bowed and smiled to the thousands who cheered him. Forty second street presented an animated scene. From Lexington avenue on one side to Sixth avenue on the other, the sidewalks were lined with the populace.

As the time approached for the arrival of the train the reception committee started in to move further and further along side the track. At this point the police lines were made ineffectual by a regular football rush. While the reception committee were waiting every possible inch of space on stairs, at windows, platforms and on the big bridges crossing the depot was occupied. The narrow passage way along the tracks was a mass of people when the engine of the Bryan train blew its warning whistle. Then came the mad scramble to reach the rear car of the train in which Col. Bryan was supposed to be. Mr. Croker, Mr. Hearst and the other members of the reception committee tried to walk in a dignified manner towards the train to greet the presidential candidate, but the crowd was too great. They were pushed and shoved and hustled along until they had almost to break into a run before they could swing themselves on the rear platform and give Col. Bryan greeting.

Meanwhile the crowd had worked itself up to what was considered a proper degree of enthusiasm. It cheered and applauded as Bryan stepped on the platform. Then escorted by Richard Croker and the committee he began the journey toward the street. A number of people grasped Bryan's hands, the candidate smiled good naturedly through it all, in spite of the fact that both he and Mr. Croker were being rather roughly handled. As he entered the open carriage and took his seat Bryan bowed to the thousands who bowed on every side. Richard Croker sat next to him, while Mr. Hearst and Mr. Shepley occupied the other two seats in the carriage. It took some time to clear a passage way. Forty-second street, but it was finally managed and then the carriages in which were the reception committee members started for the Hoffman house.

Bryan reached the Hoffman house at 3:20 p. m. All the way down Fifth avenue he was cheered by the crowds that lined the thoroughfare. The demonstration as Bryan left his carriage and entered the Twenty-sixth street entrance of the hotel was a repetition of that along the line. Bryan at once went to his rooms. A few minutes later he received a delegation from St. Matthew's Lutheran church, North Fifth street, Brooklyn. Rev. Augustus Summers, the pastor, presented him with a gold-headed cane which had been won by Bryan in receiving the largest number of votes at a fair held by the church. He made a speech of thanks and then retired to rest before the banquet. Four hours before the time set for the opening of the doors, 5:30 o'clock, Madison Square garden, where Bryan and the head of the States Democratic ticket, John B. Stanchfield, spoke, was besieged by crowds. Thronged gathered and massed before the two main entrances to the building on Fourth and Madison avenues as early as 2 o'clock looking to get in when the doors were first opened.

At 5:30 o'clock to the minute the sound of exploding bombs outside the garden announced the opening of the doors. Instantly there was a great rush by the people from Madison avenue hallway and from the Twenty-sixth street entrance, which, according to police arrangements, was to be kept clear for ticket holders. In the first rush were a few women who got seats near the speaker's stand. In less than ten minutes every seat on the floor was taken, and the crowd which began to pour in from all sides, attacked the galleries. Five minutes later saw the balcony and a part of the galleries black with people. The rush was then over, but there came a steal stream through the principal doors, and all empty seats were soon filled. The crowd did not appear at first to be demonstrative. When the lights were all turned on there came a brief cheer. The big semi-circular electrical display over the speaker's stand bore the portraits of the two Democratic candidates the Democratic emblem and the Democratic watchword, credited to Mr. Croker, "We wish to remain free people," in great letters of light.

Then the band struck up a national air, and as the people recognized "Yankee Doodle" they got up in their seats, with uncovered heads, and as they waved thousands of small American flags, shouted out the words of the song. The garden was decorated in the national colors only. Streamers radiated from the center of the roof, underneath the skylight, to the heads of the iron pillars over the galleries, and festoons of flags, with the colors of the different States, lined the galleries. The speaker's stand was draped simply with American flags and red, white and blue bunting. At 6:30 o'clock the only seats remaining vacant in the entire garden was an occasional box, the tickets for which remained good until 7 o'clock. The crowd was orderly and frequent performances by the band brought forth enthusiasm. The arrival of prominent Tammany men for the meeting brought forth the first applause of the evening. As 7 o'clock approached, the hour when Col.

Bryan was expected to arrive, the crowd began to warm up. The garden was jammed. The police kept the aisles pretty well cleared and back of gallery seats there was not an inch of available space.

Bryan entered the garden at 7:15 o'clock. As the fact of Mr. Croker, behind which appeared Bryan was seen, the crowd burst forth in one great prolonged yell. Everyone stood tip toe on his seat and the garden was a sea of waving flags. As Col. Bryan, escorted by Mr. Croker, mounted the speaker's stand, the cheering was continuous. The two climbed the stairs and made their way to the front of the reception committee. Bryan and Mr. Croker frequently responded to the cheering by bowing to the vast audience and the faces of both men were wreathed in smiles. Just behind the two as they mounted the platform, was Mayor Van Wyck, escorted by Edward M. Shepley, who acted as chairman of the meeting. The cheering continued, now dying down, now being renewed with increased vigor. It continued for five minutes, not abating when Bryan rose to his feet and raised his hand. Mr. Croker pulled him back into his seat. The cheering went on. Then Mr. Croker rose, hesitated a moment, then raised his hand for silence. Instead of ceasing the crowd broke forth louder than ever. Do what he could, Mr. Croker could not silence the crowd. After nearly 15 minutes of cheering the applause began to decrease. Mixed with cheers and hisses; the latter for silence, lasted a minute longer.

"Three cheers for the next president," brought out a final cheer, an effort to repeat it was drowned in a roar of "Put them out." The cheering died down, and the crowd at Madison avenue end of the garden jammed down at the aisles and the sixty odd policemen at that point had to do sincere battle with the crowd to keep it under control. When quiet was restored, Mr. Croker rose, took Mr. Shepley by the hand and introduced him to the audience as chairman of the meeting. Before Mr. Shepley could get into the subject "imperialism," to which his address was devoted, the crowd got so impatient to hear Bryan that Mr. Shepley could not proceed. He suddenly stopped and introduced President Griggsheim of the council, who offered the formal resolution of the evening. They welcomed Bryan and Stevenson to New York, approved the Kansas City platform, opposed imperialism; protested against an enormous standing army as a menace to the republic; praised the volunteer army as being sufficient in emergency; opposed entangling foreign alliances; sympathized with the Boers; denounced trusts; pledged the party to bring back to the people constitutional government and charged the Republicans with having raised a gigantic corruption fight to debauch the people's mind. The resolutions were cheered, though they could not be heard by the thousands of Bryan, and Mr. Shepley at once introduced the latter.

Bryan stepped to the railing about the stand, as the throng broke afresh into cheers. He raised his hand for silence, but the cheers did not subside. Bryan was dressed simply in a black suit, with a short black coat. "Three cheers for our next president," came up from the audience, Bryan raising his hand in deprecation. The crowd was about to become quiet when with a boom and a flash of fire a flashlight beam went off in the center of the room. Women screamed and the men yelled, not knowing what it was. There was great disorder for a minute and calls for police. A dozen policemen rushed to the spot where the man sat who had fired the bomb, grabbed him and hustled him and his arms out into the aisle and out of the garden. Bryan had stopped quietly at the rail on the platform. There was another attempt to renew the cheering hisses greeted it and Col. Bryan commenced speaking.

He began quietly, his voice being scarcely audible a hundred feet away from the stand, but he gradually spoke louder and in a moment his voice could be heard by the galleries. Col. Bryan began by referring to the vast audience before him and said that it indicated an interesting campaign which must be gratifying to all who realized the importance of the questions involved. He declared that he was not vain enough to accept the enthusiasm manifested as a personal tribute to himself, because he said, "the individual counts for nothing except that he may be the instrument used by the people to carry out their will." He immediately entered upon the defense of the Democratic cause.

To Check Corruption. Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee and Wm. R. Hearst, president of the national association of the Democratic issue following circular.

To the Democratic Clubs. In the free exercise of the right of suffrage lies the safety of the republic. Every patriotic, every honest man, is interested in the preserving of this right at all hazards. Will you, therefore, every man of you, please report promptly to one of us, every instance coming to your knowledge of any attempt to coerce or intimidate any voter by any employer, whether a single person, a company or corporation, and whether attempted by threat, by pretense of orders received conditioned on the election of McKinley, or otherwise? Every such offender deserves, like Cain, to be a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth, and the public ought to know who they are. James K. Jones.

A Great Meeting. A dispatch from New York says leaving the Hoffman house Wednesday morning Mr. Bryan turned to State Committee man Campbell and asked: "Do you think the Republicans rightly gauge the significance of last night's demonstration?" Several persons present answered in the negative. "The meeting carried with it," added Mr. Bryan, "its own story. It was the largest demonstration I have ever witnessed anywhere on any occasion. The enthusiasm appeared to be sincere, and at all the meetings of last night my auditors appeared to be in rapport. I am perfectly satisfied."

HE HAD CONFESSED.

Testimony of Arthur Goebel, Brother of Murdered Governor.

STARTLING CONVERSATION.

He Had With Youtsey Just After His Arrest Given in Detail Who Killed Goebel.

The trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the killing of Governor Goebel, was resumed Wednesday at Frankfort, Ky., although Youtsey was reported in the same condition as last week. His room door was opened and his bed pulled up in plain view and hearing of the jury and while the witnesses were being examined Youtsey could be heard calling his wife's name in a hollow moaning voice and could be seen to be sitting on his bed.

The feature of the day was the testimony of Arthur Goebel, brother of the dead governor. He told of going to the jail the day Youtsey was arrested and then said:

"I put my left hand on Mr. Youtsey's right shoulder and said: 'Mr. Youtsey, Colonel Campbell has just returned and told me what you have said to him and I have come over to have you tell me what you have told him, to tell me whether it is true, and to ask you a few other questions.' Mr. Youtsey said: 'Yes, Mr. Goebel, what I have told Colonel Campbell is true.' 'I then said to Youtsey: 'Now I would like to have you tell me about the shooting and the key on Monday morning from Powers and about Dick Combs and about going to see Taylor and also about going to see Taylor on Tuesday morning and where you got the cartridges.' Youtsey said: 'Just as I told Colonel Campbell, I had a talk with Dick Combs on Monday morning and he told me that he was ready to do the shooting and I went to Caleb Powers for the key to his office and he told me to go to John Powers. I went to John Powers and John Powers gave me the key. I went to Governor Taylor and told him that Dick Combs was ready to do the shooting. Governor Taylor said: 'You ought not to come to me about this. I have been expecting this to be done some time, but I object to have a Negro do it. It is too important a piece of work. Combs may be a spy and he may betray us.' Youtsey hesitated and I said: 'Very well, you do as you please.'"

"Youtsey said he left Governor Taylor and on Tuesday morning I went back to him and said: 'The man to do the shooting is now here.' I interrupted Youtsey there and said: 'You have told Colonel Campbell the name of that man and that is one reason why I came over here to see you. Now if you know that much you can also give me the name of the man, and Mr. Youtsey said: 'Well, I told him Jim Howard was here; that I thought he got here Monday night.'"

"I asked: 'What else did Taylor say?' Youtsey said: 'Governor Taylor walked up and down the floor and said: 'Youtsey, what do you think. If Goebel is killed, do you think I could hold my office?' He discussed that matter talking to me back and forth and I said to him I thought if Goebel was put out of the way that the contest would be settled and that he could hold his office. Finally I said to him as Governor Taylor hesitated still: 'It is up to you to decide now finally whether it is to be done or not,' and after some hesitation Youtsey stated that Taylor said finally:

"Well, tell them to go ahead. It is necessary. I can send the man to the penitentiary with a squad of soldiers. I said: 'Did he say anything about pardoning him?' and Youtsey said: 'Yes, that is so.' He said: 'If it is necessary I can pardon him and he will be safe enough.' Youtsey then stopped and I asked 'What did you do then?' You told Colonel Campbell, as he told me, that you left certain people into Powers' office."

"Youtsey said: 'I went back and reported. I told Berry Howard and Dick Combs and Jim Howard, were in the hall and I asked them the cartridges.' I again interrupted and asked Youtsey as to whom he had given the cartridges and he said: 'I gave them to Jim Howard. He was the last man who went in the door.'"

"I said: 'How many did you give him?' and he said: 'I gave him the whole box.' I asked: 'Mr. Youtsey, when the shot?' and he said: 'I cannot tell you, I didn't see him.' I said: 'What did you do when you let him in?' He said: 'I stood near the door.' I said: 'You gave the cartridges to Jim Howard?' He said: 'Yes, sir.' 'Where did you get the cartridges?' He said: 'I got them from Powell & Clements on Main street in Cincinnati.' On the 22nd of January I wrote them and told them to send a box of 355 smokeless steel cartridges, Winchester's."

"I said: 'Was he shot with a Winchester rifle?' He said: 'The cartridges fit either a Winchester or a Marlin.' 'I said: 'How much did you send them?' He said: 'I sent them a postoffice order for a dollar.' 'Mr. Youtsey then stopped and I said to him: 'Mr. Youtsey, you have just told Colonel Campbell and told me that Monday morning you went to Governor Taylor and told him that Dick Combs was ready to do the shooting if Taylor objected and now you tell me on Tuesday morning you let Dick Combs into the office. How is that?' Youtsey hesitated and finally said: 'Well, those were the three men I let in.' I looked at him and said: 'They also said that Berry Howard was in the

left hand lobby of the legislature and you say you let him in that room.' Youtsey finally said: 'Those are the three men I let in the room.'"

REPUBLICAN LIES.

Set Afloat in Many Quarters to Frighten the People.

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee made Thursday the following statement:

"It has been the fashion for the Republicans for some years to denounce Democrats as anarchists, revolutionists and the like, and the Republican party seems to have a monopoly of revolutionary suggestions just now.

"We see a secretary of the treasury in an effort to disturb the business of the country for political effect, suggesting that Mr. Bryan, in case of his election, would deliberately evade the law, with a purpose as unstatesmanlike and unpatriotic as his own in making this suggestion. Fortunately Mr. Bryan has been before the public long enough for every one to know that tricks and false pretenses are not among his weapons, and suggestions of this kind excite contempt."

"But worse than this is the fact that other men who should despise such pretenses, affect to believe that in case Mr. Bryan shall be elected, he will pack the supreme court for purposes of his own. Can it be possible men themselves actually contemplate such revolutionary methods in case McKinley shall be elected? Certainly no such revolutionary schemes have been advocated or even suggested by any Democrat of whom I have ever heard. There is nothing in a Democratic platform or in the utterances of any assemblage of Democrats or of any single leading Democrat to suggest such an idea. The suggestions originate only with Republicans and seem to show when once the party has abandoned the principles of the constitution, to which extraordinary lengths its extreme members are likely to go. This platform is of itself a strong argument for a return to a strict observance of the principles of the constitution and of Democratic doctrine and conservatism."

"I repeat that there is nothing in any Democratic utterance on which fear of attack upon the supreme court can be founded. The construction put upon expressions in the Democratic platform of 1896, which were perverted and misconstrued as a basis for such charges, was unwarranted and untrue. No such purpose has ever entered the mind of any Democrat, but the leading idea with Democrats everywhere is to return to the principles of the constitution and to faithfully administer the laws as written."

HANNA MEETS A WATERLOO.

Defeated in Verbal Battle With Chicago Stock Yard Men.

A dispatch from Chicago to the Philadelphia Times says: Senator Mark Hanna had an experience recently which he will never forget. The County Republican committee induced him to attempt a speech in the Twenty-ninth ward—the stock yards Democratic stronghold. The scene was a tent where there were 6,000 men in it. When Senator Hanna was introduced pandemonium reigned. He stood his ground, but for half an hour could not say a word. There was a continuous storm of jeers and hisses. The name Bryan was shouted and Bryan banners and lithographs waved in the air. When a semblance of quiet came Hanna's voice was heard declaring that Bryan had trampled on the flag in the Philippines. He was allowed to go no farther.

A man jumped on a chair and cried out: "How did you get your money?" "I earned every dollar of it by honest labor," said the senator, "and I am paying my employees the highest wages in their line paid in the United States."

"No, sir," said the man, "you did not earn it. You made it by force. How about the coal miners?" yelled another. "The miners' strike will be settled to-morrow," shouted Hanna, "and when President Mitchell comes back ask him who secured the 10 per cent. advance for the miners."

To this a hundred voices answered that he had the operators grant the 10 per cent. raise for the purpose of covering the miners to vote for McKinley and that they would all be fired as soon as the election was over.

Once again the senator tried to speak. "Every dollar I ever had I—" "Stole," shouted 1,600 men in the crowd.

"How about the seamen you threw out of jobs?" was shouted. "I defy anyone to prove that I pay my seamen any, but the highest wages; they are all working, too."

"You out down the pay of your long shoremen in Cleveland?" "That is a damn lie," cried Hanna. "You are a scab," shouted the disturber.

"Why did congress turn down the Boers?" "Ours was the only government in the world to extend sympathy to the Boers. Congress went to the limit of its powers," was Hanna's answer. "How about Webster Davis?" asked somebody. "He got \$100,000 for what he did."

"Mark Hanna, for a while he is; I know Davis and he would not do that."

"It will be proved soon. He went to the Boers and represented himself as secretary of state. Davis proved himself to be a traitor to his country as well as to his party."

Each of Hanna's statements was broken by shouts of "how about the trusts?"

"Who made it necessary for the Pennsylvania coal miners to strike?" "How about that full dinner pail?" Senator Hanna's weak physical condition finally began to show the effects of the terrific ordeal. He grew very weak and was helped from the stage.

Heads on the Wall. The Pekin column of the Pao Ping Fa expedition arrived at a point six miles south of Chi Chow Thursday without encountering opposition. They found the heads of 14 Boxers on the walls at Chou Choon and they killed seven of the imperial troops.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Cotton Picking Nearing Completion in Texas.

RICE ABOUT GATHERED.

Some Localities in South Carolina Report Cotton Blooming and Fruiting Freely at this Late Date.

Mr. J. W. Bauer, section director of the weather bureau service, has given The State the following weekly summary of weather and crop conditions issued from the New Orleans station:

Marked changes are reported in the mean temperature from that of the week ending Oct. 8th. Deficiencies are noted at all regular weather bureau stations in the cotton belt, except Wilmington, N. C., and in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas the temperatures ranged from 4 to 7 degrees below normal.

Practically no precipitation was recorded during the week in Texas, Louisiana, south Mississippi and the south portion of Alabama, and only light answers fell at scattered places in Arkansas and Oklahoma; in all other sections of the cotton belt rainfall was plentiful and in some States so frequent and copious as to interfere with field work. The telegraphic report of the Atlanta district was not received in time for use in the preparation of the charts, but the total rainfall is given (in inches) as follows: Atlanta, 70; Chattanooga, 3.20; Columbia, 10; Greenville, 70; Greenville, T. Griffin, 50; Macon, 30; Newnan, 70; Rome, 1.00; Spartanburg, 90; Tooeva, 50; West Point, 40.

The following are telegraphic summaries from climate and crop sections of the weather bureau in the cotton belt and Cuba:

Louisiana—Cotton picking is rapidly approaching completion in many localities. About three-fourths of the crop in this State, as a whole, has been gathered. All correspondents report cotton being ginned and marketed as fast as picked.

But little rice remains in the field uncut, threshing is in full progress throughout the rice district and nearly all rice mills are running to their fullest capacity.

The showers during the latter part of last week were followed by a decided drop in temperature and, with the exception of light, local showers, fair weather with light temperatures below normal has prevailed since. For sugar cane, these conditions at this season are almost ideal, and, on account of being too green, is not yielding the quantity of sugar expected, it is ripening and increasing in sugar content very rapidly. A large additional number of mills will begin operations during the coming week. Flat planting and wind-rowing sugar cane for seed is progressing.

Texas—Dry, cool week, very favorable for outdoor work; cotton picking progressing rapidly, nearing completion in some localities, while not over half completed in other sections, complaints that pickers are scarce come from a few places; corn gathering progressing nicely; sugar cane doing well and maturing; rice harvesting continues, crop good; need for truck gardening and plowing; wheat seeding is well under way and with favorable weather a good crop will be sown.

Oklahoma Territory—Weather clear and cool and favorable for cotton picking, which progressed rapidly, scarcity of pickers continues; light frost occurred on the 8th and 9th, but the damage reported is very slight; cotton has improved in appearance and is maturing very fast.

Arkansas—Weather cool, light rain general, but did not interfere seriously with cotton picking, which progressed rapidly, picking about half completed in most sections, while in others it is nearing completion, most of the cotton is open, except in a few localities where it continues to bloom and form square; light frost in some localities, damage reported.

Mississippi—Cool and rainy weather, quite unfavorable for gathering cotton, opening checked, nearly through picking in places, rain and wind retarded grade; barley, rye and oats being sown; turnips and late gardens improved; light frost in northern section caused damage.

Alabama—Cool and unfavorable, with much wet weather, which damaged cotton, retarded picking and caused some corn and cotton to sprout, but favorable for fall plowing; cotton and corn nearly all gathered, with light yield; turnips inferior, but other minor crops satisfactory; some oats being sown.

Georgia—Rains during the early portion of the week delayed picking, and did some damage to cotton, causing it to drop, and sprout in the boll, very little cotton unpicked in the southern half of the State; some wheat and oats sown; turnips, gardens and pastures much improved.

Florida—Week favorable for seeding and transplanting vegetables; cotton picking progressed where not delayed by rains; bulk of the crop has been housed; orange shipments have begun, citrus trees and pineapples doing well.

South Carolina—Cooler, with much cloudiness and frequent rains interfering with picking the little cotton remaining in the fields, some localities report cotton blooming and fruiting freely, some small island also fruiting freely; ground in condition for plowing; June rice harvest progressing, but too wet to thresh; minor crops improved.

North Carolina—Cool cloudy weather, with rains, delayed cotton picking but improved condition of soil; new growth started in cotton, plants and some blooms reported, but too late to mature; very little cotton left in the fields, and the grade of that is poor; sowing winter wheat advancing rapidly and the seeds are sprouting.

Tennessee—Week cool and wet, with rain on three days; cotton picking considerably delayed, but as a rule the bulk of the crop has been gathered, the average crop will be short; peanuts and sweet potatoes are being dug, and the sowing of wheat generally begun.

CAROLINA'S CARNIVAL.

Every Thing Ready for Our Great State Fair.

Columbia, Oct. 20.—Special: Matters are now in great shape for the State fair. The touching up of the grounds and buildings has been completed. The space for the different exhibits has been assigned, and applications from other exhibitors are being promptly answered by Secretary Holloway and his assistants. All the indications point to a fair that shall be among the greatest in all the history of the Agricultural Society. Not only will there be plenty to see, but there will be plenty of people to see them. Unless all signs fail there will be a great crowd here all the week.

It is expected that every department of the fair will be better filled with varied exhibits than ever before—but especially to visitors a view of objects that will not only interest but advantage also. The number of fine horses on exhibition promises to be unusually large. Other features will attract visitors and entertain them also.

THE MILITARY FEATURE. The encampment of the State militia will be a grand affair. Adjutant General Floyd estimates that there will surely be not less than one thousand soldiers present. The following units are already in camp, and will take part in the parade and the competitive drills:

First Regiment. Col. J. C. Boyd, commanding. Jasper Light Infantry, Yorkville, Capt. W. B. Moore. Hazelwood Rifles of Cornwall, Chester county, Capt. J. S. McKown. Morgan Rifles of Clifton, Capt. John L. Langston. McGowan Volunteers of Spartanburg, Capt. Wm. McGowan. Greenwood Light Infantry of Greenwood, Capt. H. M. Gaines. Fort Mill Light Infantry of Fort Mill, Capt. W. R. Bradford. Lee Light Infantry of Chester, Capt. J. C. McLure.

Second Regiment. Col. Willie Jones, commanding. Tillman Volunteers of Orangeburg, Capt. J. H. Claffy. Richland Volunteers of Columbia, Capt. Walter N. Kirkland. Sumter Light Infantry, Sumter, Capt. H. Frank Wilson. Timmonsville Guards of Timmonsville, Capt. W. H. Keith. Bamberg Guards of Bamberg, Capt. W. R. Wright. The Kershaw Guards of Camden, Capt. S. C. Zemp. Governor's Guards, Columbia, Capt. John Black.

Charleston First Battalion, Major Henry Schaefer commanding, 200 men. Naval militia reserves—Lafayette Artillery, Charleston, Capt. C. L. DuBois; Chioara Rifles, Mt. Pleasant, Lieut. J. A. Patjens; Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Beaufort, Lieut. Geo. P. Elliott.

So far the members of the governor's staff outside of Columbia have indicated their intention of attending. Col. C. J. Redding, Charleston; A. H. Moss, Orangeburg; D. A. Spivey, Horry; T. C. Hamer, Bennettsville; T. F. Brantley, Orangeburg; Geo. D. Tillman, Jr., Clark's Hill; Jno. F. Folk, Bamberg; W. C. Clough, Lancaster, and H. A. Tripp, Calhounburg. Excellent arrangements for the quartering and feeding of the troops have been perfected, and nothing will be left undone that will contribute to their comfort. The place for the encampment is convenient to the fair grounds, and otherwise well adapted to the purpose. There will be abundance of good water.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. It is now settled that the students of Clemson College and Winthrop College, and the cadets of the Citadel Academy will attend the fair for one day at least. Clemson and Winthrop will have an exhibit illustrating the work done by their students. The cadets of both Clemson and the Citadel will appear in the parade of the troops when they are reviewed by the governor. Some of the finest drilling ever witnessed in South Carolina may be expected of both corps.

ON THE STREETS. People as a rule prefer to spend part of their "down street." They want to see Columbia. And Columbia wants to see them. So the city folks have arranged, for every afternoon, a street exhibition consisting of acrobatic performances, tight-rope walking, and other feats by first-class artists.

PREPARATIONS. Preparations are rapidly making for the pyrotechnic displays on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of fair week. This will be one of the greatest attractions of the week. It will take place in rear of the fair grounds—where there is a natural amphitheater strikingly adapted for such an exhibition. Comfortable seats will be provided for the immense crowd that will surely attend.

ACCOMMODATIONS. Columbia's hotels and boarding-houses could not be expected to accommodate the throng of visitors in fair week. The management of the fair Association have therefore arranged to have erected in numerous private houses in different parts of the city, on most reasonable terms.

THE JAY BAND. Here is a letter which tells of one big attraction: Ball Swamp P. O., Lexington Co., S. C. Mr. Editor The State.

Dear Sir I have just seen in your last issue a notice that a Jay band was to come to the fair.

Well Sir the Ball Swamp cornet band has been hired to play music and I reckon you call us a Jay band because we are a playing cornet, but we only want to let the people hear us once, and we will give the Job every fair, week.

When my boys strikes up the B. R. Tillman march written for the Ball Swamp cornet band by Mike white business will suspend children will leave school and the Columbia musicians will go mad with envy.

We are a coming up Monday evening, but we won't be in town till Tuesday morning as we are a going to stop in Brookland attraction.

Wiley Miles, colored, a 15 months' convict on the county chain, died at Edgeland last Friday and was buried by the county on Saturday. Wiley was convicted last spring of larceny from the field. He was not in good health and was ruptured. He was put at light work, but even that proved too much for him, and he was put in jail here so that he could see attention. He was not kept confined in a cell, or even in the jail building, but was allowed freedom of the jail yard. His condition was such that it was not a hard matter to get persons interested in his case. The governor was appealed to for a pardon and he signed it on the 10th instant. It reached here on the 12th, the day on which Miles died.

with Adam Shull Monday night. He don't we are comin but it will be all right. Yours Truly Bill Simpkins. Leader of the Ball Swamp band.

Mystery of a Murder.

That great "trunk tragedy" as it was known through all New England way back in 1872 when the mutilated body of Jennie Clark was found wedged into a trunk which had been picked up in the August river, was in some respects no more mysterious than the murder which was revealed Wednesday by the finding of a man's body, decapitated and denuded of the limbs, in a gunny sack in Glenmore pond, near Lynn, Mass. The police are inclined to the belief that George E. Baily has been murdered and have taken under arrest John C. Best, 25 years of age farm hand, employed on the estate of which the supposed victim of the murder was caretaker. The police in searching the farm house where the men live, found in the barn cellar an axe which bore blood stains but it is not certain they are of human blood, some stains on a window sill, and on a piece of cardboard in a room of the house. Baily disappeared on Oct. 8. No one knew the reason but there were persons who supposed that he had followed his wife to Wisconsin, Maine, she having left the house, it is asserted, because of a disagreement. It is now claimed that the woman, known as Mrs. Bailey, was not his wife, that although Bailey was married, his wife's whereabouts are unknown. The woman is said to be Miss Savie Young and she was the housekeeper. With these clues the police are trying to solve the mystery of the murder.

Tar and Feathers. The Dwyettes are determined to thwart the efforts to keep them out of Mansfield, Ohio, and the results may be serious. Three have been deported since Sunday. Three are known to be hiding and have been holding secret services. Elder William of Benton Harbor, Michigan, who was sent out of town on Monday rode in on a bicycle and gave the police a lively chase before they captured him. They sent him away on a train, but he said he would return every day, as he had been ordered to do so. Deacon Homer Kessler of Chicago, a advertising manager, came into town and went to the court house to find his lawyers. The police took him to the railroad depot and there he was rescued by three deputy sheriffs with a writ of habeas corpus. The deputies started for jail with the elder and a crowd followed, throwing stones and clubs. Deputy Sheriff Bell and Kessler were struck by stones and severely injured. Mr. Kessler was taken to the hospital. Frank P. Beard, well known in August, was found dead this morning on the outgoing Southern passenger train. Mr. Beard was in the city on business connected with the paper he is now running at Graniteville, S. C., and was returning to the latter place. Seemingly he was all right when he boarded the train. After the train left Graniteville the conductor, in collecting fares, reached Mr. Beard and requested his ticket. He received no answer. Looking closer, something peculiar attracted his attention, and an examination revealed the fact that he was dead. The cause of death could not be learned, as it is a South Carolina case, coming under the jurisdiction of the Aiken, S. C., coroner, who will hold an inquest at the terminus. Mr. Beard was a well known printer and newspaper man.

Died on the Train. The Augusta Tribune of Tuesday has the following account of the sudden death of Mr. Frank P. Beard: "Mr. Frank P. Beard, well known in August, was found dead this morning on the outgoing Southern passenger train. Mr. Beard was in the city on business connected with the paper he is now running at Graniteville, S. C., and was returning to the latter place. Seemingly he was all right when he boarded the train. After the train left Graniteville the conductor, in collecting fares, reached Mr. Beard and requested his ticket. He received no answer. Looking closer, something peculiar attracted his attention, and an examination revealed the fact that he was dead. The cause of death could not be learned, as it is a South Carolina case, coming under the jurisdiction of the Aiken, S. C., coroner, who will hold an inquest at the terminus. Mr. Beard was a well known printer and newspaper man."

Pile of Charred Bones. The charred bones of a man and a boy, supposed to be the remains of Colonel A. J. Fountain and his son, Henry, have been found in the Sacramento mountains, New Mexico. Colonel Fountain and his son left Lincoln for Las Cruces the latter part of January, 1896. After leaving La Luz their bukhoad was found near the Chalk bluffs. Near by was a pool of dried blood and a few blood-stained coins, indicating the scene of a tragedy. Fountain was a lawyer and in the valise he carried were indictments for the arrest of a stealer, and certain charges with a stolen horse. Several men suspected of the murder were arrested after a fight with the officers, in which a deputy sheriff was killed, but all were acquitted for lack of evidence.

Fight With a Devil Fish. Capt. F. Dominick, of a fishing smack, had a fierce fight with an American whelp sting ray, or devil fish, near Charleston Light-house recently. Captain Dominick was fishing in quiet waters and his lines were hanging loosely from his boat. Suddenly there was a vicious pull of the line and a whip string ray, weighing 125 pounds, came to the surface. The fish fought to get away and some of his finit teeth were broken in the scuffle. The tail began whipping the air as soon as it came from the water, and Captain Dominick threw his hands on his face for protection. Seizing a knife lying in the boat, he severed the tail. This somewhat subdued the fish and in a short time Captain Dominick had killed the monster.

Dead But Pardoned. Wiley Miles, colored, a 15 months' convict on the county chain, died at Edgeland last Friday and was buried by the county on Saturday. Wiley was convicted last spring of larceny from the field. He was not in good health and was ruptured. He was put at light work, but even that proved too much for him, and he was put in jail here so that he could see attention. He was not kept confined in a cell, or even in the jail building, but was allowed freedom of the jail yard. His condition was such that it was not a hard matter to get persons interested in his case. The governor was appealed to for a pardon and he signed it on the 10th instant. It reached here on the 12th, the day on which Miles died.

THE MINERS WIN.

Operators Climb Down and Accept All Conditions.